

against the partnership in the case reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 11707, and ordered the partnership to pay the fine of \$500, plus costs, which had been suspended by the order of probation.

16856. Action to enjoin and restrain the interstate shipment of flour. U. S. v. Swoope Milling Co., Inc., and William I. Mays. Preliminary injunction granted; subsequently dismissed. (Inj. No. 225.)

COMPLAINT FILED: March 21, 1950, Western District of Virginia, against Swoope Milling Co., Inc., Swoope, Va., and William I. Mays, plant manager.

NATURE OF CHARGE: That the defendants had been, and were at the time, introducing and delivering for introduction into interstate commerce, at Swoope, Va., flour which was adulterated in the following respects: Section 403 (a) (3), the flour consisted in part of filthy substances such as insect fragments, mites, setae, insect larval head capsules, rodent hairs, rodent hair fragments, and feather fragments; and, Section 402 (a) (4), the flour had been, and was still being, prepared and held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

The complaint alleged further that the insanitary conditions of the defendant's plant consisted in, and resulted from, the presence of rodents and insects in and around the machinery and equipment used for preparing the flour, and the presence of rodents in flour storage bins and in other parts of the plant, and in and about silos used for storing wheat from which the flour was prepared.

PRAYER OF COMPLAINT: That the defendants be perpetually enjoined from the acts complained of, and that a preliminary injunction be granted during the pendency of the action.

DISPOSITION: On May 19, 1950, a preliminary injunction was entered, enjoining the defendants and their agents, representatives, servants, and attorneys, and all persons in active concert or participation with any of them, from directly or indirectly introducing or delivering, or causing to be introduced or delivered, for introduction into interstate commerce, flour and enriched flour which were adulterated. The decree provided that the injunction, unless sooner enlarged or revoked, should expire 90 days from the date of entry.

On August 18, 1950, the preliminary injunction was extended for a further period of 90 days; and on December 11, 1950, the injunction proceedings were dismissed at the costs of the defendants.

MACARONI AND NOODLE PRODUCTS

16857. Adulteration of macaroni and egg noodles. U. S. v. St. Louis Macaroni Mfg. Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$501. (F. D. C. No. 29655. Sample Nos. 76668-K, 76669-K, 84460-K.)

INFORMATION FILED: December 1, 1950, Eastern District of Missouri, against St. Louis Macaroni Mfg. Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 1 and 3, 1950, from the State of Missouri into the States of Ohio and Illinois.

LABEL, IN PART: "St. Louis Brand Macaroni [or "Pure Egg Noodles"] St. Louis Macaroni Mfg. Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the articles consisted in part of filthy substances by reason of the presence of larvae, insects, insect fragments, rodent excreta pellets, and rodent hair fragments; and, Section